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Automated Fertilizer Dispensing System

Samarth S Mole[1], Rohini J Walke[1], Rohan D More[1], Sonali A Salunkhe[1], Rahul N Jadhav[1], Sagar S Kawade[2] , Suhas B Khadake[3]
[1]EE Students, SVERI's College of Engineering, Pandharpur, India
[2,3]Assistant Professor, SVERI's College of Engineering, Pandharpur, India

Abstract: *Efficient management of fertilizers is a key requirement for achieving higher agricultural productivity while minimizing environmental damage. In conventional farming, fertilizer application is commonly performed using manual or uniform methods, which often lead to non-uniform distribution, excessive usage, and increased dependence on labor. This paper proposes an automated fertilizer dispensing system aimed at improving precision in nutrient application. The system employs soil nutrient and pH sensors to continuously monitor soil conditions. The sensed data are analyzed by a microcontroller-based control unit and compared with predefined crop-specific nutrient thresholds. Based on this analysis, an automated dispensing mechanism applies fertilizers in controlled quantities. A feedback process ensures that repeated or excessive application is avoided. By enabling need-based fertilizer delivery, the proposed system enhances nutrient use efficiency, reduces manual effort, and supports sustainable and economical farming practices suitable for open-field agriculture.*

Keywords: Precision agriculture, automated fertilizer dispensing, soil sensors, IoT-based farming, sustainable agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains one of the most important sectors for global food production and rural development. In recent years, farming systems have been increasingly affected by challenges such as climate variability, growing population demands, declining soil fertility, and rising input costs[1-75]. These factors have created an urgent need for farming practices that can improve productivity while maintaining environmental sustainability [1], [18].Fertilizers play a crucial role in supplying essential nutrients required for healthy crop growth and yield improvement. Proper fertilizer management directly influences soil quality, crop performance, and long-term agricultural productivity [2], [3]. However, conventional fertilizer application methods often depend on manual operation and uniform distribution techniques. Such practices do not consider variations in soil properties and crop nutrient requirements, resulting in inefficient fertilizer utilization and increased losses through leaching and runoff [4], [35]. Manual and schedule-based fertilizer application methods are widely used in traditional farming systems. These approaches fail to address spatial and temporal differences in soil characteristics such as nutrient availability, moisture content, and pH level [5], [6]. Studies indicate that ignoring soil variability leads to excessive fertilizer application in some areas and insufficient nutrient supply in others, which negatively affects crop yield and soil health [6], [7]. Additionally, excessive fertilizer use increases production costs and contributes to environmental issues such as water contamination and soil degradation. Precision agriculture has emerged as an effective strategy to overcome these limitations by enabling site-specific and data-driven input management [5]. The primary goal of precision farming is to optimize agricultural inputs by applying them according to actual field conditions rather than fixed assumptions [6]. Research has shown that precision agriculture techniques can significantly enhance nutrient use efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and improve overall farm profitability [5], [8]. In countries like India, precision farming has shown promising results when adapted to small and medium-scale agricultural operations [7].

Recent advancements in smart farming technologies and Agriculture 4.0 have further strengthened precision agriculture through the use of sensors, automation, and digital communication systems [8], [9]. Wireless sensor networks and IoT-based platforms allow continuous monitoring of soil and environmental parameters, enabling timely and automated decision-making in farming operations [10]–[15]. These technologies reduce dependency on manual labor and improve

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the accuracy of agricultural input management.Furthermore, developments in big data analytics and real-time monitoring systems have improved the scalability and reliability of modern agricultural solutions [8], [16], [19]. Sustainable and low-input farming approaches have also gained attention as they focus on achieving higher productivity with minimal environmental impact [17]. Advanced computational techniques such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and sensor fusion are increasingly being applied to agricultural systems to support predictive analysis and adaptive control of farming inputs [20]–[25].Despite these technological advancements, the adoption of automated fertilizer dispensing systems remains limited, particularly in open-field and small-scale farming environments [26]–[30]. Many existing solutions are either expensive, complex to operate, or primarily designed for irrigation rather than nutrient management. Challenges such as lack of technical awareness, infrastructure constraints, and system affordability further restrict widespread implementation [28], [33].Therefore, there is a clear requirement for a cost-effective and automated fertilizer dispensing system that operates based on real-time soil conditions. Integrating soil sensing, intelligent control, and automated fertilizer delivery can improve nutrient use efficiency, reduce manual intervention, and support sustainable agricultural practices. Addressing this requirement forms the basis of the proposed automated fertilizer dispensing system.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In many conventional agricultural practices, fertilizer application is still carried out using manual methods or uniform mechanical spreading techniques. These approaches are largely based on farmers' experience, fixed application schedules, or generalized recommendations rather than real-time assessment of soil conditions. Such methods fail to account for the natural variability present within agricultural fields, where soil nutrient content, moisture level, and pH can differ significantly across locations and over time. Ignoring this variability results in inefficient fertilizer usage, with some regions of the field receiving excessive nutrients while others remain nutrient-deficient.

This imbalance in fertilizer application leads to multiple challenges. Over-application of fertilizers increases input costs for farmers and contributes to environmental problems such as soil degradation, nutrient runoff, and contamination of surface and groundwater resources. At the same time, under-application in certain areas negatively affects crop growth and yield, reducing overall farm productivity. These issues highlight the limitations of traditional fertilizer management practices in achieving both economic efficiency and environmental sustainability.

Recent advancements in precision agriculture have introduced sensor-based monitoring systems and data-driven decision-support tools to improve farming practices. While many of these solutions have shown success in irrigation management, weather monitoring, and crop health assessment, comparatively fewer systems focus on automated fertilizer dispensing based on real-time soil nutrient analysis. Existing fertilizer management solutions are often limited to advisory recommendations rather than direct automated control, requiring farmers to manually interpret data and take action.

Moreover, several smart agriculture systems currently available in the market involve high initial investment, complex system architecture, and demanding maintenance requirements. These factors make them less suitable for small-scale and open-field farming, particularly in rural and resource-constrained environments where technical expertise and infrastructure may be limited. As a result, widespread adoption of advanced fertilizer management technologies remains a challenge.

Therefore, there is a strong need for a cost-effective, automated fertilizer dispensing system that can continuously monitor soil nutrient and pH levels and apply fertilizers in precise quantities based on crop-specific requirements. Such a system should reduce reliance on manual labor, minimize fertilizer wastage, improve nutrient use efficiency, and support sustainable agricultural practices. Addressing this problem is essential for enhancing crop productivity, reducing environmental impact, and making precision agriculture accessible to small and medium-scale farmers.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

The growing impact of climate change and rising demand for food production have made sustainability and resilience critical requirements in modern agriculture. Reddy [1] pointed out that climate-resilient agricultural practices are vital for long-term food security, especially in developing countries where farming systems are highly exposed to

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environmental uncertainty. In addition, Mishra *et al.* [5] emphasized that farmers' adaptive behavior and decision-making significantly influence how effectively agricultural systems respond to climate-related risks, highlighting the importance of technological support for efficient resource management.

Maintaining soil health and proper nutrient balance is a fundamental aspect of sustainable crop production. Ahmed *et al.* [2] reported that effective soil management practices directly contribute to improved crop productivity while reducing environmental damage. Studies by Singh and Prasad [4] and Jones [13] revealed that improper fertilizer application lowers nutrient use efficiency and accelerates soil degradation and water pollution. Furthermore, Misra and Das [19] demonstrated that soil pH and nutrient imbalance have a direct impact on nutrient availability and crop growth, reinforcing the need for site-specific fertilizer management. FAO guidelines [23] also underline that balanced fertilizer use is essential for increasing productivity without harming the environment.To overcome the limitations of traditional farming practices, precision agriculture has gained significant attention. Zhang *et al.* [3] presented a comprehensive overview of precision agriculture, illustrating how data-driven techniques can optimize agricultural inputs. Gebbers and Adamchuk [11] further established the relationship between precision agriculture and food security, emphasizing the role of site-specific input application. McBratney *et al.* [12] discussed future trends in precision agriculture and advocated the adoption of sensor-based and automated technologies for improved field-level decision-making. In the Indian context, Ray [15] highlighted that precision farming approaches can enhance productivity in small and medium-scale agricultural operations when appropriately implemented.Advancements in sensing technologies and data analytics have played a key role in the development of smart farming systems. Wolfert *et al.* [6] reviewed the contribution of big data in smart agriculture, demonstrating how real-time data processing improves operational efficiency. Hazmy *et al.* [7] examined sensing technologies used in Agriculture 4.0 and climate-resilient farming, emphasizing the importance of soil and environmental sensors in automated agricultural systems. Similarly, Ruiz-Garcia *et al.* [16] and Burrell *et al.* [14] showed that wireless sensor networks are effective tools for continuous monitoring of soil and environmental conditions.More recent research has focused on IoT-based and intelligent agricultural solutions. García *et al.* [8] and Tzounis *et al.* [25] reviewed IoT applications in agriculture and highlighted their ability to support real-time monitoring, automation, and efficient resource utilization. Ojha *et al.* [20] demonstrated that wireless sensor networks can effectively support agricultural monitoring and control operations. In addition, Kamilaris and Prenafeta-Boldú [18] and Liakos *et al.* [22] explored the use of machine learning and deep learning techniques in agriculture, showing their potential for predictive analysis and intelligent decision-making.

Although significant progress has been made in smart and precision agriculture, relatively few studies focus on fully automated fertilizer dispensing systems based on real-time soil nutrient evaluation. Rao and Reddy [17] proposed a sensor-based fertilizer recommendation approach, but their work mainly provided advisory support rather than automated application. Kumar and Rani [21] investigated fertilizer application automation using embedded systems; however, their solution lacked scalability and advanced feedback integration. Furthermore, Argento *et al.* [10] and Sharma and Sharma [24] emphasized sustainable and low-input farming practices, indirectly highlighting the necessity for precise and controlled fertilizer application technologies.In summary, the reviewed literature reveals a clear research gap in the development of affordable, automated fertilizer dispensing systems that combine real-time soil sensing, intelligent control, and feedback-based operation. Bridging this gap can enhance nutrient use efficiency, reduce fertilizer losses, and promote sustainable agricultural practices, particularly in small-scale and open-field farming systems.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Automated Fertilizer Dispensing System is proposed to overcome the limitations of conventional fertilizer application methods that are widely used in agricultural practices. In traditional farming, fertilizer application is generally carried out manually or through uniform mechanical spreading, which does not consider real-time soil conditions. Such approaches often result in inefficient fertilizer usage, increased cultivation costs, uneven nutrient distribution, and negative environmental impacts such as soil degradation and nutrient leaching. The proposed project focuses on developing an automated solution that enables precise and need-based fertilizer application.

The system operates by continuously monitoring soil conditions using soil nutrient and pH sensors installed at appropriate locations in the agricultural field. These sensors are responsible for collecting real-time data related to soil fertility and acidity, which directly influence crop growth and nutrient absorption. The sensed data is transmitted to a microcontroller-based control unit, which serves as the core processing element of the system. The control unit analyzes the incoming data and compares it with predefined crop-specific nutrient threshold values stored in the system.

Based on this analysis, the control unit determines whether fertilizer application is required. If the soil nutrient level is found to be below the desired range, the controller activates the fertilizer dispensing mechanism. The dispensing unit, which may consist of a pump or solenoid valve system, releases a controlled amount of fertilizer into the soil. The dispensing process is carefully regulated to ensure accurate application and prevent excessive fertilizer delivery. After fertilizer application, the system again monitors soil conditions to verify whether the required nutrient level has been restored. This feedback mechanism plays a critical role in avoiding over-fertilization and improving nutrient use efficiency.

The system is designed with a modular architecture, allowing flexibility in terms of crop type, fertilizer formulation, and field size. The threshold values can be easily modified based on crop requirements and different growth stages. Additionally, the system is designed to operate with low power consumption, making it suitable for rural and small-scale farming environments where energy resources may be limited. Optional integration with IoT platforms can enable remote monitoring, data logging, and analysis of soil and fertilizer usage patterns over time.

By combining real-time soil sensing, automated decision-making, and controlled fertilizer dispensing, the proposed system aims to reduce manual labor, minimize fertilizer wastage, and enhance crop productivity. The project provides a practical and cost-effective approach to precision agriculture, making advanced fertilizer management accessible to small and medium-scale farmers while supporting sustainable and environmentally responsible farming practices.

V. OBJECTIVE OF SYSTEM

Real-Time Soil-Based Fertilizer Application

The system is designed to apply fertilizers based on continuous measurement of soil nutrient content and pH level, ensuring that fertilizer delivery is aligned with actual soil requirements rather than fixed schedules.

Reduction of Fertilizer Wastage

By supplying only the required amount of fertilizer according to crop-specific needs, the system minimizes unnecessary fertilizer usage and reduces losses caused by over-application.

Automation of Fertilizer Dispensing Process

Sensor-based monitoring and automated control eliminate the need for manual fertilizer application, reducing human effort and minimizing errors associated with traditional practices.

Improvement of Nutrient Use Efficiency

Controlled fertilizer delivery helps crops absorb nutrients more effectively while maintaining balanced soil fertility and preventing nutrient imbalance.

Feedback-Based Control Mechanism

Continuous soil monitoring before and after fertilizer application allows the system to verify nutrient levels and stop dispensing once optimal conditions are achieved.

Low-Cost and Energy-Efficient Design

The system is developed using affordable components and low-power electronics, making it practical for small-scale and open-field agricultural environments.

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Modular and Flexible Architecture
The system structure allows easy modification to support different crops, fertilizer types, and field conditions without major hardware changes.

Reduction of Environmental Impact
Preventing excessive fertilizer application helps reduce soil degradation, groundwater contamination, and nutrient runoff into nearby water bodies.

Support for Sustainable Farming Practices
By optimizing fertilizer usage and improving soil health, the system contributes to environmentally responsible and long-term agricultural sustainability.

VI. ADVANTAGES & APPLICATION

Advantages:

Accurate Nutrient Delivery
Fertilizers are applied according to real-time soil nutrient and pH measurements, ensuring crop-specific nutrient management.

Minimization of Fertilizer Loss
Automated control and feedback regulation reduce excess application and prevent unnecessary fertilizer wastage.

Enhanced Nutrient Utilization
Proper dosage improves fertilizer absorption by crops and supports long-term soil fertility.

Lower Dependence on Manual Labor
The automated operation reduces the need for continuous human involvement and limits application errors.

Operational Time Efficiency
Automation decreases repeated field visits, saving time and effort during cultivation activities.

Environment-Friendly Performance
Controlled fertilizer usage helps reduce soil contamination and nutrient runoff into nearby water sources.

Reduction in Cultivation Cost
Optimized fertilizer usage and reduced labor requirements contribute to overall cost savings.

Flexible and Expandable Design
The modular structure allows easy modification for different crop types and farm sizes.

Rural and Field Suitability
The system's low power requirement and simple configuration make it practical for rural and open-field use.

Applications:

Field-Based Crop Farming
Applicable to large-scale and small-scale cultivation of food grains, pulses, and oilseed crops.

Small and Medium Agricultural Holdings
Designed to support farmers seeking affordable precision farming solutions.

Vegetable and Horticultural Crops
Enables controlled nutrient supply for crops with specific fertilizer requirements.

Protected Cultivation Systems
Can be integrated into greenhouse and polyhouse environments for automated nutrient application.

Plant Nurseries and Seedling Production
Ensures consistent and uniform fertilizer delivery during early plant growth stages.

Agricultural Research Farms
Useful for experimental studies related to soil fertility and nutrient management techniques.

Smart and Digital Agriculture Systems
Suitable for integration with IoT platforms for monitoring, data collection, and analysis.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This project proves that fertilizer application can be carried out in an efficient and controlled manner using an automated approach. By monitoring soil conditions in real time, the system ensures that fertilizers are applied only when required and in appropriate quantities. The proposed method reduces unnecessary fertilizer usage, lowers manual effort, and offers a practical solution for farmers. Compared to traditional manual application, the system provides a dependable and easy-to-use technique for improving fertilizer management in open-field agriculture.

Results :

- Soil nutrient and pH values were successfully monitored using the sensing unit.
- Fertilizer dispensing was activated only when soil conditions indicated nutrient deficiency.
- Excess fertilizer application was avoided through controlled operation.
- Fertilizer consumption was reduced when compared to conventional practices.
- Manual involvement during fertilizer application was significantly decreased.
- The system functioned effectively under different soil conditions.
- The setup was suitable for use in open fields and small farming areas.

Discussion :

- Effective soil monitoring highlights the reliability of sensor-based operation.
- Controlled fertilizer release shows the benefit of automation over manual judgment.
- Avoiding over-fertilization helps maintain soil quality and reduces environmental impact.
- Lower fertilizer usage contributes to economic benefits for farmers.
- Reduced dependence on labor makes the system convenient and time-efficient.
- Consistent system performance indicates its suitability for real agricultural environments.
- Overall, the project demonstrates strong potential as a simple, economical, and sustainable fertilizer management solution.

VIII. WORKING OVERVIEW

The automated fertilizer dispensing system works as an intelligent assistant for farmers by continuously observing soil conditions and supplying fertilizers only when needed. Instead of relying on guesswork or fixed schedules, the system

uses sensors to understand the actual nutrient status of the soil. This helps crops receive the right amount of fertilizer at the right time without manual effort.
The system operates using real-time soil sensing and automated control logic.
Soil nutrient and pH sensors are placed in the field to continuously measure soil conditions.
These sensors collect data related to nutrient availability and soil acidity.
The sensed data is transmitted to the control unit for further processing.
The control unit compares the measured values with predefined crop-specific nutrient limits.
When the nutrient level is found to be below the required threshold, the system decides to apply fertilizer.
Based on this decision, the controller activates the dispensing mechanism.
A pump or valve system releases a controlled quantity of fertilizer into the soil.
The dispensing process is carefully regulated to avoid excess application.
After fertilizer delivery, the system again monitors soil conditions through sensors.
This feedback process ensures that fertilizer is not applied repeatedly or unnecessarily.
Once the required nutrient level is restored, the dispensing operation stops automatically.
The entire process runs without continuous human supervision.
This automation reduces manual labor and minimizes the chances of human error.
The system operates efficiently in open-field conditions and adapts to different crops.
Low power consumption makes it suitable for rural and small-scale farming areas.
Optional data logging allows farmers to observe fertilizer usage patterns.
By ensuring precise nutrient delivery, the system supports better crop growth and soil health.
Overall, the automated fertilizer dispensing system provides a reliable, efficient, and farmer-friendly solution for sustainable nutrient management.

IX. CONCLUSION

The automated fertilizer dispensing system proposed in this project addresses one of the major challenges in modern agriculture—inefficient and non-uniform fertilizer application. Traditional farming practices largely depend on manual judgment or fixed schedules, which often ignore real-time soil conditions and lead to excessive fertilizer use, higher production costs, and environmental damage. The developed system offers a practical alternative by shifting fertilizer management toward an automated and data-driven approach.
By integrating soil nutrient and pH sensors with a microcontroller-based control unit, the system continuously evaluates soil conditions and determines the exact need for fertilizer application. The automated dispensing mechanism ensures that fertilizers are applied in controlled and precise quantities, while the feedback-based operation prevents repeated or unnecessary application. This controlled process improves nutrient use efficiency, maintains soil health, and reduces fertilizer wastage.
One of the key advantages of the proposed system is the reduction in human intervention and labor dependency. Automation minimizes errors associated with manual application and reduces the time and effort required for fertilizer management. The system's low-cost, energy-efficient, and modular design makes it suitable for small-scale and open-field farming environments, particularly in rural and resource-constrained regions.
The project demonstrates that automated fertilizer dispensing based on real-time soil monitoring is both feasible and effective for precision agriculture. By optimizing fertilizer usage and reducing environmental impact, the system supports sustainable farming practices and contributes to long-term agricultural productivity. With further technological enhancements and large-scale implementation, the proposed system has the potential to become an important component of smart agriculture solutions focused on efficiency, sustainability, and farmer welfare.

FUTURE SCOPE

Multi-Parameter Soil Sensing Expansion
In addition to nutrient and pH sensing, future versions can integrate sensors for soil moisture, temperature, salinity, and micronutrients to enable more comprehensive soil health assessment.

IoT-Enabled Remote Monitoring and Control

Cloud-based IoT integration can allow farmers to monitor soil conditions, fertilizer application status, and system performance remotely using mobile or web applications.

Long-Term Data Logging and Analytics

Historical soil and fertilizer usage data can be stored and analyzed to identify trends, improve decision-making, and optimize nutrient management strategies over multiple cropping cycles.

Artificial Intelligence and Predictive Models

Machine learning algorithms can be implemented to predict crop nutrient requirements based on soil data, weather conditions, crop growth stages, and historical performance.

Renewable Energy Integration

Solar-powered operation can be incorporated to reduce dependency on grid electricity and improve suitability for remote and off-grid agricultural areas.

Scalability for Large-Scale Farming

The system can be scaled to support large agricultural fields and commercial farming operations by deploying multiple sensor nodes and centralized control units.

Integration with Automated Irrigation Systems

Combining fertilizer dispensing with smart irrigation systems can enable fertigation, providing a complete precision farming solution.

Development of Farmer-Friendly User Interfaces

Simple and intuitive user interfaces with regional language support can be developed to improve accessibility and ease of use for farmers.

Multi-Crop and Growth-Stage Support

The system can be enhanced to support multiple crop profiles, allowing dynamic adjustment of fertilizer requirements based on crop type and growth stage.

Wireless Communication Enhancement

Advanced wireless communication technologies such as LoRaWAN or NB-IoT can be adopted to improve communication range and reliability in large fields.

Automated Fault Detection and Alerts

Future systems can include self-diagnosis features to detect sensor faults, low fertilizer levels, or system failures and notify farmers automatically.

Integration with Weather Forecasting Systems

Linking the system with weather data can help adjust fertilizer application based on upcoming rainfall or temperature changes.

Government and Advisory System Integration

The system can be connected with agricultural advisory platforms and government databases to provide region-specific recommendations and compliance support.

Cost Optimization through Mass Production

Large-scale manufacturing and standardization can reduce system cost, enabling wider adoption among small and marginal farmers.

Adoption in Smart Agriculture Ecosystems

With further enhancement, the system can become a core component of smart agriculture platforms focused on sustainability, productivity, and resource conservation.

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